## Amnsements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF Music.-At 2:30: Philharmonic Rehearsal. ACADEMY OF MUSIC -At 8: Operatic Entertainment. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.-Pedestrian Trial. BOOTH'S THEATER. - "Henry V." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "The Big Bonanza." LYCEUM THEATER .- "Medea." Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATER .- " King Ding Dong." PARK THEATER.—" Giroffé-Giroffa." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"The Two Orphans."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"The Shaughraun." Dion Bouch

TRYING HALL .- Address. Col. M. R. Delany. ROBINSON HALL.-" Begone Dull Care." Mr. Maccabe. STRINWAY HALL .- Lecture. Anna E. Dickinson.

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Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a facer by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 541 W. Sid-et., or 205 W. Marst.; at the Harlem Office, 2,385 Fourth-ave., between 125th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooking Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular raios. Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st.

Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st.

The Tribune in Europe.—An office for Tribune Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. St. Fleet-st., E.t., Adi Eurish and Continentel advertisements thanked for insertion in The New-York Tribunes should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

THE NEW-YORK TRINDIE, 84 Figurest., E. C., London. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

	Enn.	Men.	Tue-	West.	Thur.	Fri.	Sal
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# New Bork Duily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Difficulties in the way of forming a Cabinet have erisen in France. The Left will not consent to the se-lection of a representative from the Moderate Right. A bill bas been introduced into the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to withdraw endowments from the Catholic clurgy. ---- The marderer Sharkey has been released by the authorities at Havana.

The Senate passed the River and Harber bill, most of the objectionable amendments having been stricken out by the Conference Committee. The Delicioncy bill, the Southern Claims bill, and a large number' of private bills were passed. The House took action on the Senate bills and amendments, received many conference reports, and passed many private bills. Both Houses continued in session all Wednesday night and until yesterday no when Congress was adjourned sine die, and Speaker Blaine delivered a ferowell address.

The Civil Remedies bill and the Specie Payments bill were ordered to a third reading in the New-York Assembly. - The bill providing for the appointment of four Commissioners to consider the question of the disposal of the lateral cavals was passed to a third reading in the New-York Assembly, ..... The Morse Railroad taw has been passed by both houses of the Minucsota Legislature, thus repealing the operants law of last year.

The Beecher-Tilton trial was interrupted by the ill ness of a juror after a short session in which one witness was examined. \_\_\_\_ Changes in freight rates to Califormia followed the revolution in Pacific Mail, The Committee of the Board of Aldermen submitted two reports on rapid transit. - Commussioners of Emigration challenged investigation. - The Commence ment of the New York College of Homeopathy wa heid. ==== Thermometer, 26°, 28°, 25°. Gold, 115, 115‡, 215. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we, find it more difficuit than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

Senator Christiancy's brief statement of his political views, as given in our Washington dispatches, would seem to indicate that the country has gained rather than lost by the supersedure of Senator Carpenter.

The easy passage of the third bill of Mr. O'Conor's reform series was apparently foreshadowed yesterday by the action of the Assembly in Committee of the Whole. The bill was ordered to its third reading without amendment, and will receive decisive consideration to-day.

tion of having been the best Speaker the House of Representatives has had since Henry Clay. This is not a partisan verdict, but the judgment of both sides of the House; and the graceful expression given to it yesterday by Mr. Blaine's opponents was only a more formal recognition of what they have for years

There will be general regret at the decision of Judge Robinson in the case of John Taylor Johnston against the Christopher and Tenth Street Railway Company. In effect it affirms the right of the railway companies to pile up snow against the sidewalks as heretofore. Doubtless this is good law, or the Judge would not have so decided; but it is not equity, and it ought not to be law. If the courts cannot give redress, we trust that Mr. Johnston and other public-spirited citizens will carry the matter to the Legislature, which can.

While the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central continue cutting their own throats to the great delight of the traveling and freight-shipping public, the Union and Central Pacific roads have nearly doubled their freight tariff to San Francisco. This is the first fruits of the recent coup in Wall-st., whereby the interests of these roads and of the Pacific Mail have been consolidated. In the former case the stockholders suffer while the public enjoy the fun. It is not unreasonable to hope that in the latter, if the public have to pay so roundly, the stockholders may get the proceeds in the shape of a long-forgotten luxury, viz., dividends.

In the Superior Court yesterday it was decided by Chief-Justice Monell that a street railway company has a perfect right to eject intexicated persons from their cars, and that the company is not responsible for damages in the event of the fatal injury of a person ejected under such circumstances. The Chief Justice not only dismissed a complaint of this kind, but warmly commended the conductor whose act the company defended, on the ground that conductors should be encouraged and protected in the exercise of the duty of saving passengers from being disturbed or endangered by the disorderly and improper behavior of drunken men.

Members of the Emigration Commision make light of the investigation of their department which has been threatened from Albany. They assert that no real investigation is intended and that the suggestions toward inquiry are only made for effect. Very sturdy in assertion are representatives of the Commission, and they boldly challenge the sharpest scrutiny, asserting that in economy and discretion the operations of the Commission have not been excelled, if equaled, by those of any commission or department in the city. It is unfortunate that this economy could not keep the Commission above water financially, and an appropriation of \$300,000, and an increase in the head-money.

Our report of the work of the House Committees on Invalid Pensions and Claims shows that the number of pension cases is constantly increasing. In the XLIId Congress there were 1,295 applications for pensions, while there were 1,464 in the XLHIId Congress. The creation of a Committee on War Claims has taken more than one-half of the business from the docket of the old Claims Committee, but the number of claims before the latter of the XLUId Congress was only 159 less than that before both combined in the XLIId Congress. All sorts of ridiculous petitions seem to have been considered by these Committees, but the hight of absurdity was reached in the claim of a physician for \$15,000 as compensation for removing 3,000 corns from the feet of the soldiers during the Rebeltion.

Our London correspondent shows how the election of Dr. Kenealy to the British Parlia- succeeded by a feeling of relief as ment was a popular demonstration in favor of the Tichborne claimant. Dr. Kenealy has from the scene of its depredations given evidence of some characteristics which bring him deservedly into discredit. But it is very difficult for us to divest ourselves of the impression that the Lord Chief-Justice is, to a very great extent, responsible for the sympathy aroused in favor of Dr. Kenealy. In the Tichborne trial Sir Alexander Cockburn frequently showed signs of strong personal feeling against the claimant. It is not astonishing, therefore, that Dr. Kenealy's constituents should think themselves called upon to vindicate that right to fair play to which all Englishmen consider themselves entitled.

Alderman Simonson deserves thanks for the resolution vesterday carried through the Board instructing the Committee on Streets to report upon the advisability of forcing the different telegraph companies to bury their wires, and stop cumbering the sidewalks with unsightly telegraph poles. It is doubtful if another city in the world of the size of New-York either does or would permit anything like the abuse of its streets in which the telegraph companies are here indulged. There is less reason for it here, since the necessities of our climate make it almost a matter of public safety to have the wires out of the reach of sleet and snow. It the Aldermen will act promptly there may yet be time to procure whatever aid from Albany they may think needful before-the adjournment of the

present Legislature. r Probably the majority of citizens have not expected with an impregnable confidence that the deliberations of the Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit would solve speedily and satisfactorily the problems which that much vexed subject presents. Those deliberations have resulted in two reports. The majority report favors the building of a rapid transit road by private capital, if it can be secured, and by city outlay if capitalists hold back. An act is proposed to authorize any cities in the State to provide rapid transit roads. While this majority report has little faith in the prompt efforts of private capital. the minority report has none at all, and favors putting the burden of rapid transit directly on the municipality. The diligent reader of both reports may incline to the opinion that New-York is not much nearer the goal, toward which there has been so much effort, than before the Aldermen took up the matter.

The closing scenes of the XLIIId Congress were marked by such excitement and confusion that it will be several days before the country will know all that was done in the last twenty-four hours of the session. Our Washington dispatches give an interesting sketch of the circumstances attending the dissolution of either House, and on our second page Mr. Blaine carries from the chair which he will be found a full list of the laws enacted

that was simply robbery of the Treasury, but we are not prepared to say that this robbery was greater than usual at such a time. All the general appropriation bills were passed and signed, and those into which the biggest jobs had crept seem to have been stripped of the most notoriously improper items. Of the bills that failed, the most prominent were Senater Morton's in regard to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States; the Senate Steamboat bill; the Texas Pacific and other subsidy bills; the House Force and several Amnesty bills; various postal telegraph schemes; the Senate bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims; the bill declaring the intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts; the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of International Commerce; the Morrill bill for the better government of the District of Columbia; Senator McCreery's Cheap , Transportation bill, and the New-Mexico bill. The Bounty bill, fathered by Senator Logan, was passed by both Houses, but there being a disagreement as to certain amendments it went to a conference committee, and when the committee reported to the Senate the report was laid on the table. The bill was subsequently signed by the Vice-President through a mistake, but it is stated that it will not receive the signature of the President. This bill as amended would have taken at least \$30,000,000 from the Treasury.

## EXIT XLIIIA CONGRESS.

The Congress which expired yesterday at noon was elected with President Grant, and its close indicates the expiration of the first half of the President's second term. In its election the party represented by a majority of its members reached the very culmination of its long success. There seemed nothing left of influence or power for which it needed to struggle. It only remained for it to use its grand opportunity wisely; to rise above the pettiness of intriguing politics, and give good government to all the country, "not merely places to adherents; in short, to make the Government an economically managed and honestly administered corporation, whose benefits should accrue to all, instead of a speculative concern with a Crédit Mobilier in its belly, for whose advantage everybody should be taxed and cheated. The party had come into a new lease of power upon terms of its own making, and the people had given it their confidence in the largest and most trustful way, with scarcely a reservation or condition upon the bestowal. It was apparently never so strong. It had only to be reasonably wise and prudent to make this apparent strength real. It needed to show that the accusations of its enemies were false, the criticisms of the dissatisfied unjust, and the doubts of its friends unfounded. In the very place where, to the short-sighted and crossthat the appeal must needs go to Albany for eyed leaders who plunged to the front, it seemed the best opportunity to crack the whip. and enforce discipline, and draw close the party lines, the party needed more than ever in its history to be conciliatory in its policy and inflexibly honest in its conduct. But its strength was its weakness.

> Congress came together for the short session in December, 1872. Its successor had been elected, and it was in a large measure without responsibility. It acted accordingly. The view taken of the Presidential triumph was not that it increased the responsibility of a party so freely trusted to govern the country well, but rather that such an exhibition of strength was an assurance of impunity for whatever it might do or undertake. So for three months the people stood and watched its wonderful career till it made its historic Grab at the Treasury, handed over to the President \$100,000 as his share, and went down the steps. Popular disgust which the short session had created and confirmed was that Congress turned its face away and its folly. In the months that elapsed be fore the assembling of the XLIIId Congress the leaders of the dominant party began to have a glimmering suspicion that the party was not so'popular as in 1872; that the people had become dissatisfied with false promises of reform, with weakness and wickedness in administration, with demagogism in legislation, and with all the policy and tendencies of the pettifogging statesmen in the pilothouse. It undertook accordingly to be wise, and if possible regain public confidence. And of course its first step was to repeal the Salary

It was in this state of affairs that the XL1Id

After that it-well, it supported the Administration. It may have done other things; indeed we do remember dimly that it discussed the finances at great'length and came so near fulfilling the party's promise of specie payments as to legalize the issue of an additional \$26,000,000 of irredeemable paper. It closed out the Civil Service Reform also, with Mr. Butler as the executioner, undertaker, and executor; gave some attention to investigations for purposes of vindication. and allowed itself to be led by Mr. Butler in the House, and that fine array of Cs-Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling, and Chandler-in the Senate. Its great act of reform was to repeal the Salary Grab. It did that, in spite of Mr. Butler, but it has placated that gentleman by submitting to his leadership ever, since. This Congress came together for the short session in December, 1874, under circumstances exactly the reverse of those which attended the short session of its predecessor. The country which then so lately had sustained President Grant by an overwhelming vote had now, by a vote more decisive and more startling, repudiated his Administration and elected an Opposition Congress. Defeat for 1876 stared the party in the face. What should be done? If these men were wise and honest in all that they had charged upon their opponents; if they really at heart believed the Opposition leaders ready for any bad work which opportunity might offer or precedent justify, it was their business to put the house in order and remove all temptations to mischief when the generation of the wicked should enter into possession. Instead of that they have devoted these three months to building up precedents in legislation and administration, which, in the hands of men as bad as they pretend to believe their opponents to be, would be prolific of woes to the country, and fatal to the experiment of free

We have cause for gratitude that some of the worst of these have failed of passage. We have greater reason for thankfulness that a Congress which was so subservient to a bad Administration, which had so little conception of its duty to the country, and so constant and overpowering sense of its obligations to party,

government.

hours were productive of much legislation finished its career. We may some time get a worse lot. God help us if we do.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

It is due to the Committee of Ways and

Means to say that their dealing with the mat-

ter of the Pacific Mail subsidy was in the end as thorough and straightforward as could reasonably have been expected. Several times in the course of their investigation they seemed to be giving undue prominence to evidence which could not possibly prove anything, and to shut the door upon other avenues of proof which appeared to lead too directly to the sources of power at both ends of the Avenue. But perhaps by an ordinary exercise of charity we may attribute these incidents to the infirmities of human nature, and not to any prearranged scheme to defeat the ostensible purposes of the inquiry. It is not easy to account for the fact that Mr. King summons until he saw that he was to be subpenaed. But after all, the examination of Mr. Schumaker forbids us to assert that anything would have been learned from the late Postmaster of the House, if he had appeared before the Committee. He might have followed Schumaker's example, and pleaded oblivion of the past in the hope of amnesty for the future. The general opinion is that Mr. Schumaker's mind is not such a mush of forgetfulness as he represented, but it is hard to see how the Committee of Ways and Means could have done anything more than intimate their disbelief in his astonishing story. The marvelous statement of the small fry of lobbyists like Shaw and Boyd and Hersey, which was incredible to people at a distance, was accepted by the Committee as genuine. In that strange world of Washington, where Irwin was hunting for ways to get rid of his million without consideration, we are not able to say that even such indescribable follies as this might not have taken place. The Committee was convinced that they did, and we have no right to impugn their good faith in this respect.

Two substantial and unexplained facts they had before them: "that Mr. Schumaker received \$300,000 of the money spent by the Pacific Mail Company to obtain their subsidy, and that Mr. King-received \$125,000. We do not think the Committee can justly be criticised for their action in regard to these two any responsibility which properly fell upon them in this especial matter. They did not show much timely diligence in calling King before them, but certainly endeavored to reach him after it was too late. Schumaker they summored promptly, and examined bim with blame if they elicited nothing from him, They were powerless in the face of that assumed blankness of recollection. But they have not shirked the truth in their report, nor evaded their responsibility in their resothe sworn testimony on record from Mr. King. They also characterize the evidence of content with this, they presented resolutions fore the next House of Representatives, of which both Schumaker and King are members elect, and before the Prosecuting Attorney of the District, that he may found upon it an indictment for perjury. It is creditable to the Committee that they did not think their duty discharged by the mere presentation of this report to the House. They watched it carefully, and amid the hurry and confusion of Wednesday night, Mr. Kasson called up the resolution and had it passed. This was done by a large majority in spite of the protest of Mr. Crooke of this State, who thought that to perpetuate evidence against a

The late Congress has done in this affair about as much as could have been expected. It has taken away the subsidy gained by fraud and bribery, and has thrown upon the next Congress the responsibility of dealing with its own members whose names are most deeply stained in these disreputable transactions. It shows the power of a disinterested public opinion as plainly as anything which has happened in recent years, and the action of the next Congress will'be looked to with interest, to see whether under its new leadership the Democratic majority will be equally amenable to the same influence. They have an admirably clear case for action. The late Congress has presented to them a statement of facts gravely affecting the honor of two of their members, one a Democrat and one a Republican. The way in which they deal with them will afford a much-needed indication of the standard of public morals which is to guide the new ma-

WHAT CONGRESS THINKS ABOUT IT. Three months of deliberation, investigation, and debate should have been enough to teach the Republicans in Congress the meaning of the November elections, and show them what the party ought to do to recover its lost prestige. Committees have visited various parts of the country to look into the state of politics, and there has been a great deal of free criticism and discussion among the Administration leaders at Washington. The clamor of dispute and recrimination is now husbed. The Administration policy, if there is any such thing, is disclosed; we are informed what, in the judgment of Congress, was the matter last Autumn, and what must be done in the next campaign. These statesmen believe that they want nothing but more money and more troops. Their attempts at political legislation may be reduced to precisely two categories. In the first we include such measures as the Force bill, the sole object of which was to facilitate executive interference with elections in the Southern States; and the ridiculous and useless Civil Rights bill, whose only purpose is to renew the fading color-line in politics and check an inclination the freedmen are just beginning to show towards an alliance with their former masters. In the second category we place the appropriation of \$3,000,000 towards the campaign expenses of the Department of Justice, the exorbitant allowances for expenses of Federal marshals, and Mr. Logan's monstrous

These are fair samples of all the remedies the active Administration leaders in Congress have proposed for the desperate disorder of their party. There are some able and honest men such a policy, and protested against it with a

Bounty bill.

aggravating the very excesses from which they are now suffering. For the Republican party was not defeated last November by the defection of the South. Even if it were true that "intimidation, reigned supreme" in Alabama and the Red River country, Mr. Kellogg's supervisors and Gen. Sheridan's soldiers were good enough at counting to prevent the loss of Louisiana, and Healy and the overflow bacon took care of the other State. It was the loyal North which it had subjected the unfortunate people cut, and left her. who are ruled and robbed by carpet-bag adventurers.

There was a chance that wise and patriotic counsels in Congress might repair the disaster But that chance has been thrown away. The President's friends have thrown down a gage of defiance to the honest sentiment of the country. We cannot doubt the issue of the contest which is to come.

## THE MEANDERING DRAMA. The country, and especially the Western part of it, is overrun by vagabonds of both

the he and she sort, who give what are called "dramatic" performances. Under the pretense of doing this, such disgusting indecencies are presented to foolish young men and foolisher old ones, that in many instances which have lately come under our observation, the police have been compelled to interfere, to break up the show and to order the showfolk out of town. Such exhibitions, cheap and unclean as they are, do infinite harm in more ways than one; for while they forward and feed that latent prurience from which no community, great or small, is entirely free, they bring the decent drama into disrepute and strengthen the hands of those who are too ignorant or too bigoted to make justidistinctions. Anything more forlore, anything more repulsive to the possessors of the smallest good taste, than these movable nuisances, it is impossible to conceive of. The music is bad; the auditorium is squalid and uncomfortable; the scenery, what there is of it, unlike anything on earth; the points. We do not see that they have avoided actors cannot utter three consecutive sentences grammatically; and the actresses are ghastly, painted, padded creatures, and badly painted and padded at that; while if darcing be their business, they have no more idea of dancing than a pair of tongs. Yet having been told that it is wicked, elequent woman speaker we have, and she will be directness and candor, and they are not to curious fools will give twenty-five and even fifty cents to see a sight, in comparison with which the side-show which humbly follows a circus with one snake and two "nigger min-"strels" rises to the loftiest regions of respectability. Now, when an unsavory comlutions. They refer with unflinching candor bination like this reaches a village, to the "painful contradictions" apparent be- having for some time before plastered all tween the evidence now before them and its walls and fences with pictorial abominations, we do not think it at all strange that the clergyman of the neighborhood is aghast Schumaker, under oath, as "incredible." Not at the invasion. He does right to be. He does his duty when he warns his parishioners to lay a copy of the evidence in this case be- and his Sunday-scholars against attending the presentation. If religion were out of the question, and even if morals were out of the question, if the matter were merely a matter of taste, the parson would still be right in his denunciations. Before we find bitter fault with clergymen and write them down overrighteous and over-rigid, we ought in common justice to take into account the grave responsibilities of their position. They have been called by us to do what we censure them for doing. We pay them to take care of our morals. We have engaged them to tell us when we are going wrong or are getting unsteady. Whether the pulpit dishonest member of Congress from Brooklyn shall be abolished and the clerical function was "an outrage against law and common shall pass into desuctude, is another question which need not here be discussed: but while we have censors of our own choosing, it is unfair to deny them the liberty of censorship. Now, we say plainly that if we were the pastor-if we may suppose anything so absurdof the First (and only) Congregational Church in Sweet Auburn, and if the hamlet were subjected to an invasion of these Sylvester Daggerwoods and Dorothy Draggletails, we should certainly advise people in pretty loud language not to rush to the divertisement. We should run the risk of being called bigoted, fanatical, and even subacidulated. Moreover, if bad business in the cities had driven the sawdust calves to an unusual degree into the rural districts, we might in some council, convention, conference, or synod move a resolution against those mendacious protuberances, and support it with such eloquence as we could command for the occa-It is, we admit, a little irritating to consider the mischief which these dancing,

posturing, painting parasites of the drama are doing. Why do some clergymen denounce al dramaticals? Why do they lift up their voices against what might be altogether, and to a great extent already is, a harmless and even profitable diversion? What was it so scared the Methodist Episcopal preachers of Cincinnati the other day? Why were they frightened into passing three resolutions because the girls of the Wesleyan Female College had acted, for their own amusement and that of their friends, a play called "Little Women' in the College Chapel? Why did they declare that "the modern theater is evil, and only "evil, and that continually ?" What led them to state as a truth this extraordinary untruth? to snub the poor little women, and their harmless, decent play? Was it not because of Senorita Ida and Mesdemoiselles Therese, Celeste, Augusta, Lucille, and the rest of the berouged beyy !-- because of Messrs, Mortimer, Stanley & Co. traveling about the country with the fossil remains and the surviving smells of the Black Crook, and with the Graces and glories of half a dozen Bowery beer basements? The Cincinnati Methodist clergymen may not know much of the real drama, but they know altogether too much of the sins and shames which have stolen its name. There is no reason in the world why the girls of the Wesreyan College should not act a little play if they please. Properly done, it will do them good; it will help their elecution and improve their carriage; it will cultivate their memories and relieve them from the strain of severer studies. It is hard, it isn't in the least pleasant, that the denouncers of the drama should have so much truth upon their side. It is harder still that they will not comprehend the muschief which they may do by holding the dramatic art responsible for among the majority who saw the folly of the sins and iniquities of hangers-on and pretenders, the refuse and spawn of the theaters. zeal which will be remembered to their credit of they will give a little catholic consideration when the day of reckoning comes. But they to the subject and help those who defend the Mr. Blaine carries from the chair which he has adorned for the past six years the reducta-

rushed on blindly to rain, repeating and may mightly improve what it is quite out of their power to abolish.

Bigamy, Trigamy, Quadrigamy, or whatever you may please to call the simultaneous possession of more wives than one, two, three, or four-this roprehensible offense against law, gospel, and good sense, is, we grown to say, far from being upon the dwindle. In almost every other newspaper which we take up-and we are doomed to take up a great many-we read of some rascal who has deceived an innocent woman into unlawful joinery. Just to think that one of the last scamps of this sort should that repudiated Grantism, not the conquered be named Snow-beautiful Snow! He operated last and gagged provinces of the South, and no at Columbus, Ohio. First, he married Miss Weathone thing injured the Republican party so erby of Massachusetta, but she, fortunately, is no deeply as the course of heroic treatment to more. Then he esponsed Miss Cowles of Connecti-Then at Columbus, as aforesaid, he married Miss Aldrich. This last Mrs. Snow is of the energetic sort, and she has put her mendacious man James into the stone jug, where at present he can marry nobody. It is a good place for a man of bis propensities, and our hope is that he will stay was within easy reach of the Committee's of the Autumn and open for the glorious old there for many years to come. We hope also that all party a new career of honor and usefulness. the dear young women will beware of these wolves in wool; there are a great many of them meandering about seeking whom they may marry. Edward W. Walter, for instance, a writing-master at Hiawatha, Kassas. There he taught the young folks writing; there he married a fair widow; three days afterward he left her. Left her weeping and deserted; left his tailor also weeping. For he owed him forty

> Not just the person to be at large, we should imagine one Ingham of Davenport, Iowa, to be. The other night in a public dining-room he knocked an editor on the head with a champague bottle. He is described as one "who pulls a revolver and fires, draws a knife and stabs, just as if shooting and cutting were pastime." In default of anybody else to shoot, he once tried to shoot himself, "but a friendly rib intervened." Three or four times he has been engaged in stabbing affairs, having done a little of that work in Chicago. "He is a maniac," says the local newspaper. Very likely; and he is n't the only maniae of the sort at liberty. "The best conducted saloons," we are told, "in the city ceased selling him liquor long ago." But they haven't ceased selling to others, we suppose-the maniac manufacturing still goes on. If there were no other evidence of the existence of a superintending Providence, the fact that we have no more murders would be enough. Hundreds of totally irresponsible people are always rushing about with the instruments of death in their pockhis, and ram coursing through their insides; and yet there is nothing like panic, nothing like general fear. Human equanimity, under such conditions, we may well regard as wonderful.

> The vague title of Miss Dickinson's lecture to-night at Steinway Hall has led to a general impression that it would have some reference to the Brooklyn tragedy. We are advised that it deals instead with a general form of social evil, abounds in plain speaking, and has produced a great effect in other cities. Miss Dickinson is altogether the most welcomed back to the platform from which she has been too long absent.

## PERSONAL.

Congressman-elect William S. King of Minpeacia, who has been residing in Canada for some time past, arrived in this city last evening from Montreal.

The condition of Oliver Charlick is regarded as very critical indeed, and there is little if any hope that he will ever be out again or be able to attend to business, even at his residence. His physicians, it is understood, give no encouragement whatever.

Prof. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament, is likely to have an associate on the Cambridge Faculty who is afflicted like himself. Mr. George A. Macfarren, the blind musician, has offered himself as candidate for the professorship made vaccut by the death of Sir Sterndale Bonnett. There are no other candidates.

The completed arrangements for the Centennial celebration at Concord, Mass., on April 19, include an address by Ralph Waldo Emerson at the dedication of the statue, a poem by James Russell Lowell, a hymn by Henry W. Lonefellow, and an oration by George W. Curtts, Judge E. R. Hoer will be President of the day, and Gen. Francis C. Barlow of this city will

Lady Franklin's niece writes to The London Times, at the request of her aunt, correcting the published statement that the latter had offered to contribute \$5,000 toward the expenses of the proposed Arctio expedition. The missiatement doubtless arose from the fact that Lady Frankin has recently renewed the reward of \$16,000 offered by her for the recovery of the records of her husband's expedition.

It is reported that Prince Louis Napoleon, Government to allow him to pass his examination, in French army. It is a request which, whether granted or not, will be likely to increase the Prince's popularity. If the Government says yes, the Prince's popularity or eredit for a voluntary offer on service; if no, it will add to his prestige by seeming to fear him.

A telegram from Rome to the London newspapers states that Garibald; has intrusted to an English urm of engineers, Messrs. Wilkinson & Smith of Westminster, the preparation of the plans for forming a barbor in connection with the intended ship canal to Rome nor in connection with the intended ship canal to Rome
at Funnicine, near the present mouth of the Tiber. The
plans are to be prepared with all expedition to enable
the works to be commenced as early as possible. Also,
that Garbindia has paid a visit to Prince Terionia, who
promised to make a graintone grant of certain land
for the rallway from the Galera Bridge to Funnciae,
and for reopening Flunnicine. In order to complete the
undertaking, Prince Torionia will drain the Lake of
Trajan.

Washington, March 4 .- Senator Andrew Johnson arrived at 2 o'clock to-day.

Rome, March 4.-The report that Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, is to be trans-ferred to London is contradicted on authority.

GALVESTON, March 4.-The Standing Com mittee of the Diocese of Texas yesterday refused their consent to the consecration of the Rev. James De Koven, Bishop-elect of the Discess of Illinois, and of the Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Bishop-elect of Southern Calo.

Washington, March 4 .- The friends of Vice-President Wilson have been much pleased to-day to see how well he has endured the fatigues of the closing days of the session. The fact that he was in the Senate all night and seemed to suffer no inconvenience to lay, is pretty conclusive evidence that he has entirely recovered his health.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

"Get out, confound you!" seems to be the et of friend and foe on the defunct Conere Ohio Republicans seem to object to having their candidate for Governor selected for them in Wash

ington. The Toledo Blade tartly informs the thoughtful Wade was the best candidate for Governor, that "Oblo doesn't need any dictation from Washington office hold-ers or lebbyists," patriots who decided the other day that the Hon. B. F. Col. W. S. King's Minneapolis organ, The

Tribune, is very glad the Pacific Mail Company has beoun suit against bim for the \$125,000, and says the Com pany is welcome to all of Col. King's property which the Court may declare it entitled to. The same journal is also rather sorry that Cot. King was not indicted for perjury, since he favored that course as the "best op-portunity to free himself from the suspicion which has attached to him." This is the calm and merciless way in which

The Chicago Tribune disposes of the Pacific Mail examt nation: "The report on the Pacific Mail investigation is a lame and impotent conclusion to an incomplete and slovenly examination of the subject. But the conclusions of the Committee are also at variance with the partial testimony off-red. For instance, the report intimates a belief that no part of the corruption fund was paid to any member of Congress, while the fact simply is that no such payment has been absolutely proved, on account of the failure to follow up the evidence actualty given, and that suspicion strongly pointed to several members of Congress. Their treatment of Schumaker and King is weak to the last degree. The investigation has been a failure in the manner in which it was conducted and in all its results, except that it led to a repeal of the subsidy which was fraudulently procured. This repeal is proof that Congress does not believe with the Committee that most of the corruption rand was used in stock speculations."

Senator McDonald of Indiana has been giving his views on the Presidential question to a re porter of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Here is what he said : "I am satisfied that the nominee this time, to be successful, must come from the West. We cannot elect a man from the North, for the West is tired of voting for extreme Eastern men. The last three Presi-